



THE ELECTION.

STORMY OUTLOOK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
A PROPOSAL TO MAKE WADE HAMPTON GOVERNOR BY FORCE—A BEGINNING OF THE COUNT TO BE MADE IN FLORIDA TO-DAY.

The State canvassers of South Carolina were fined \$1,500 each on Saturday and sent to jail to await the pleasure of the court. Judge Carter of Washington says there was no authority for this whatever. It is now said that the South Carolina Democrats intend to prevent some of the Republican members of the Legislature from attending the meeting next Tuesday. The object is to get a Democratic majority and declare Wade Hampton Governor. Bloodshed is feared. The canvass of the returns will begin in Florida to-day. This is the voluntary act of the canvassers. In Louisiana the vote in several more parishes has been declared. In opening the returns from De Soto Parish it was found that they had been previously opened to allow a protest to be appended to them. The fact created a sensation. No claim was made, however, that the returns had been altered.

TIDINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

A CAUCUS FOR SPEAKER.

THE PROBABLY TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY—MR. TILDEN'S WISHES TO GOVERN.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Democrats intend to call a caucus of the members of the House for Saturday night next to nominate a candidate for the Speakership. The caucus can scarcely be said to have begun here yet, but the few members who have arrived say that they have all been approached by the different candidates by letter. There is a noticeable unwillingness on the part of the Democrats here to commit themselves to any candidate. It is considered probable that the caucus choice will in great measure be determined by the wishes of a few men. Mr. Tilden has succeeded in making a more definite impression upon his party than has often been in late years. Many of the Representatives indicate a willingness to be controlled in a great measure by his wishes even in the choice of Speaker. The effort will undoubtedly be made to choose a man who has at the same time great firmness of character and a special acquaintance with parliamentary rules, as it is considered not unlikely that the Speaker at this session may be called upon to provide order in tumultuous and violent scenes as those which characterized the sessions before the war.

WHERE TILDEN MAY GAIN A VOTE.
POSTMASTER WATTS OF OREGON DISQUALIFIED—POSSIBLE COMMISSION OF HIS OPPONENT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says an intimate friend of Gov. Grover asserts that he will not give Watts, the Republican elector, a certificate of election, on the ground that he was disqualified by reason of being a postmaster. The conservative Democrats and Republicans generally doubt the report. Cronin, the Democratic elector who received the highest vote, stated recently that he would not accept the appointment if Watts was thrown out. Nothing, however, can be assuredly stated until the count is made. Another dispatch from Portland denies that any application has been made to the courts for an injunction restraining the issue of a certificate of election to Watts; the Democrats state positively, however, that such action will be taken. The Republicans are confident that the certificate cannot be legally withheld.

A LATER REPORT IN DENIAL.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "Gov. Grover is reported to have said that he proposes to issue a certificate of election to Watts unless restricted by the courts. It is generally believed he will not refuse except on an injunction."

IS GEN. BUTLER RETAINED?
TILDEN MEN SAID TO HAVE ENGAGED HIS SERVICES FOR THIS WINTER.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Geo. H. Butler, nephew of R. F. Butler, is authority for the statement that at a secret meeting of leading Democrats in New-York it was proposed to retain the legal services of Gen. Butler in the impending canvass of the electoral votes in Congress. Geo. H. Butler says a lawyer cannot refuse a fee tendered him in good faith. The plan is said to have been that of Gov. Tilden himself, who looked at it simply from a legal point of view. Recorder Hackett is said to have remarked that professional etiquette and custom would not permit Gen. Butler to refuse the retainer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN ORDER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.
TROOPS ORDERED TO MAINTAIN PEACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1876.
GOV. THOMAS H. RUGER, or Col. H. M. BLACK, Columbia, S. C.:
The following has been received from the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26, 1876.
"HON. J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War:
"SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until a new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated under the Constitution. The Government has been called upon to aid with the military and naval forces of the United States to maintain resistance too formidable to be overcome by the State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Gov. Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed.
"U. S. GRANT."

In obeying these instructions you will advise with the Governor and dispose your troops in such a manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President. Acknowledge receipt.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

THE CANVASSERS SENT TO JAIL.

FINED \$1,500 AND TO REMAIN IN CONFINEMENT UNTIL THE COURT ORDERS OTHERWISE.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The Supreme Court entered judgment yesterday of \$1,500 fine each and commitment of all the members of the Board of Canvassers to jail until released by order of the court. The court then proceeded with the case against United States District-Attorney Corbin, counsel of the board, for contempt, and asked until Monday to satisfy the court, which was granted. The five members of the Board of Canvassers, who were constructively arrested in the morning on the order of the court, reported at the jail in the evening, where they are now confined. Their names are: F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer; T. C. Dunn, Controller; Gen. W. Stone, Attorney-General; H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, and H. W. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector-General.

After disposing of the case for contempt, the court took under advisement the order which requires the canvassers to make a comparative statement of the returns of the county canvassers and the returns of the precinct managers in the cases of Presidential electors, and will render a decision on Monday. The court declined to issue an order giving certificates to members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties, which were refused by the board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy

of the record from the clerk of the court, which would be equivalent to a certificate.

THE COURT'S ACT A USURPATION.

JUDGE CARTER SAYS THERE IS NO AUTHORITY FOR IT—EX-SENATOR FOOT'S OPINION.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Judge Carter of the Supreme Court of this District, who was at Columbia at the time the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of South Carolina over the Board of Canvassers arose, says there is not the shadow of authority for such interference. There is not the slightest justification for it either in the Constitution or the laws of the State. The two members of the court who claim jurisdiction argue that it belongs to them because the Board of Canvassers must of necessity exercise judicial powers in passing upon the returns, and the Constitution of the State vests all the judicial powers exercised in the State in the Supreme and other courts of the State. Therefore the court has full authority over the board. The powers of the latter, however, which the court styles judicial, are, according to numbers of accepted authorities, political powers, which in no sense fall within the scope of those which the State Constitution designates as judicial.

Ex-Senator Foote, in an elaborate article to-day, says:

The Constitution of the United States in the most explicit manner invests each of the States with full power to appoint Presidential electors in such mode as they shall choose. The tribunal established by them, by whatever name called, for the purpose of canvassing or scrutinizing the votes cast for electors, unless there be some appeal from its decision, must of necessity have exclusive and final power over the subject, and no other tribunal on earth can possibly have authority to rejudge such decision when once formally rendered. The attempt of any court whatever to interfere with its action by injunction, mandamus, or other proceeding is one of the most unauthorized and absurd acts of usurpation anywhere on record, as no lawyer of intelligence and honesty would hesitate to decide. To assert the contrary would indeed give evidence of such incapacity or disingenuousness as should bring the blush of shame to the face of the most impudent pettifogger in Christendom.

Persons here who should know the course which Republicans will pursue say that Judge Bond of the United States Circuit Court will grant a writ of habeas corpus as soon as it is asked, and that he has full authority to discharge them from arrest.

A PLAN TO INAUGURATE HAMPTON.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE TO BE GAINED BY STRATEGY—HAMPTON THEN TO BE SWORN IN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The five executive officers of the State constituting the Board of Canvassers are still in jail. No movement has been made to bring the case before the United States Court, although both parties have anticipated a habeas corpus from Judge Bond. The Supreme Court last night refused the application of Democratic counsel for an order upon the clerk of the court to give certificates of election to the members from Laurens and Edgefield, although Judge Moss two days ago had suggested this as a mode of relief in view of the contumacy of the Board of Canvassers. The Democrats seem to be angry and surprised at the refusal.

There is intense excitement here in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday. The Republicans have 60 members of the House to 55 by the Democrats, but the nine members from Laurens and Edgefield would give the latter a 4 majority. They will demand to have their names called by the clerk, and will enforce the demand if possible. More peacefully disposed Democratic leaders hope to be able to prevent six of the Republican members from appearing, and thus capture the organization. If either mode gives the House to the Democrats the returns for Governor will be at once opened and Hampton declared elected. He will at once appear and take the oath of inauguration. It has not been usual for the Governor to qualify until the Thursday after the meeting of the Legislature, but the present crisis probably demands promptitude in all parties.

The Supreme Court will act to-morrow upon the mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to recanvass the returns for Presidential electors, and compare the precinct returns with the county canvassers' returns, reject all imperfect, illegal, or fraudulent precinct returns, correct all errors, and report their action to the court for review. It was positively asserted that this order will be granted. The members of the Board of Canvassers being already in jail are not likely to obey the court in this order, if it is granted. The argument of the counsel of the board against it has been confined to the point that the board has completed its labors according to the statute, and is *functus officio* and cannot be reconvened.

FEAR OF AN OUTBREAK.

THE INAUGURATION OF WADE HAMPTON SAID TO BE INTENDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A great many Democrats here expect that there will be great excitement in South Carolina on Tuesday next, and possibly bloodshed. It seems to be the settled purpose of the Democrats to insist upon the inauguration of Wade Hampton, and to consider the action of the Canvassing Board in returning Chamberlain as elected as of no effect. What the result may be cannot, of course, be foretold; but all the indications here are, in the event of the existence of a dual Legislature and a dual Governor in South Carolina, the President will continue to recognize Chamberlain and to support him to an extent sufficient to preserve the public peace.

FLORIDA.

COUNTING TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

THE CANVASSERS NOT TO WAIT FOR THE COURT.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 26.—The Board of Canvassers received notification yesterday morning from the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* member of the board and charged with assembling it, that they must meet at noon on Monday to canvass the vote of the State. The Judge has not yet decided the injunction and mandamus cases now pending before him, and this action of the board seems to obviate the necessity of a decision, as this is precisely what the Democratic managers prayed the court to command. The board will admit a committee of five from each of the political parties and the chairman of the two State committees to its sessions. The admission of newspaper correspondents has not yet been decided upon. The official returns are all in, but the result will hardly be reached before the 6th of December, when the laws of the United States require that the electors' certificates must be issued.

THE WIRES DOWN.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 26.—The telegraph lines between this place and Tallahassee are prostrated and will not be in working order to-night.

LOUISIANA.

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE BOARD.
THE DOORS TO BE CLOSED ON THE PUBLIC ON THURSDAY—CONFIDENCE INSPIRED BY THE BOARD THIS FAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The public sessions of the Returning Board will probably close on Thursday or Friday next. In the mean time counsel for the candidates on both sides will be required to put in all their evidence tending to show that the election was a free and fair one, or that it was carried by fraud and intimidation. Then the doors will be

closed, even to the visiting committees from the North, and the board will proceed to pass judgment in secret session on the returns from about 40 parishes affected by protests of one side or the other, in most cases by those of Republicans. The result of these deliberations will not be known until they are completed and published officially, and the exact evidence on which the board bases its action in determining to count or reject the vote of any precinct cannot be known at all. It is true that a great mass of *ex parte* affidavits will be filed by both parties, and a little oral testimony will be taken. But the volume of the former will be so great and access to it so difficult that no one except counsel can have anything but the most general idea of it in advance, and after the board makes its report and it is seen what precincts are rejected it will require days of labor for any one to sift out the evidence affecting those precincts and to learn what grounds the board had for its decisions. Before that can be done the electors of this State will have been commissioned and will have cast their vote.

It seems inevitable, therefore, that the people of the country, after all the labor of the visiting committees from the North, will be obliged to accept the work of the Returning Board without being able to form an intelligent judgment in regard to the fairness of its decisions until some subsequent investigation is made.

The public proceedings of the board have thus far been conducted in a manner that is calculated to inspire confidence in it. Some of its rules have seemed arbitrary and unwise, but no injustice has yet been done to either party by their enforcement. It would have been manifestly proper, however, to allow the counsel for the candidates on both sides to be present at the opening of returns in order that there might be no ground for suspicion of unfairness; but when they were excluded, they furnished the information in their possession to members of the Northern Committees, and the latter have verified each return as it was opened. The neglect of the board to fill the vacancy in its ranks also looks bad. The presence of a Democrat at their secret meetings might have a restraining influence. At the same time there is some excuse for not appointing a Democrat to this place. Democratic newspapers have accused the members of the board of being corrupt and purchasable.

HOLDING BACK RETURNS.

NO FIGURES CHANGED, BUT OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO PREPARE AFFIDAVITS—SHOCKING EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The failure of the supervisors, who are all Republicans, to forward returns from several of the parishes to the Returning Board is just cause of complaint. By the laws of Louisiana the Returning Board is the sole judge of the legality of the election at every poll in the State. Commissioners who receive votes and supervisors who consolidate them have no judicial powers. It is their duty to report what they find, and if they know of any reason why any votes should not be counted they may append a statement to the returns. The law provides:

"It shall be the duty of Supervisors of Registration, within 24 hours after the receipt of all returns from the different polling places, to consolidate such returns to be certified as correct by the clerks of the District Court, and forward the consolidated returns with the originals received by him to the returning officers, each, said count and such returns to be inclosed in envelopes of strong paper or cloth, securely sealed and forwarded by mail."

This part of the law has not been obeyed in every instance. Supervisors, after consolidating the returns and obtaining the certificates of the county clerks, instead of forwarding the papers to the board, as the law directs, have sent or brought them to New-Orleans, where they have been left open in some instances for 10 days, while the Republican Committee were collecting evidence to impeach the vote in certain of the precincts. In many cases this evidence, sworn to in this city two weeks after the date of the clerk's certificate has been inclosed in the same envelope with the original returns and sent to the board, proving that the returns were open and accessible to the Republicans in this city during all that time. In one case a member of Congress elect brought to this city the returns from all or a large part of his district, but they were not filed with the Returning Board for days after his arrival. On Friday last there were twelve parishes from which official returns had not been received, and though affidavits were filed with the board that in many instances the returns were in this city, the board denied that it had power to compel their production. The returns of Franklin Parish lay in the Southern Express office of this city ten days because no one was authorized to pay the express charges of 75 cents on them. They were obtained yesterday and placed on the files of the board only when ex-Gov. Wickliffe, one of the Democratic candidates, furnished the money to pay the charges. There is no evidence that a single figure of any of the returns has been changed during the time that they have been illegally withheld from the Returning Board; but the very fact that they are withheld naturally causes uneasiness and dissatisfaction. No candidate in the North would like to have unsealed official returns of an election in which he was interested remain in the hands of his opponent or accessible to a committee of the opposite party days or weeks before they were canvassed; and the suspicion which the two parties here entertain for each other is much greater than it is in the North.

The Republicans have collected a great mass of testimony within the past few days showing a most deplorable condition of affairs in all of the bulldozed parishes. That there has been great lawlessness in all these parishes within the past year is no longer doubted. It has shown itself in many cases of assassination, midnight murder, and other offenses of less or greater gravity. The only question at issue is the cause and object of it. Republicans say that the object is political; Democrats say that it was not. In some cases there will be no question, as, for example, where a man was shot while carrying a ballot-box to the polling place. Some affidavits describe murders as horrible as any perpetrated by the Ku-Klux between 1868 and 1871. If they are substantiated in all their details, they will greatly shock the North and destroy the sympathy which has been very generally felt for this unfortunate portion of the South. A community that will tolerate such outrages has no right to expect sympathy. It is hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the reports referred to will be disproved.

SATURDAY'S COUNT.

RETURNS OPENED AND PROTESTS SECRETLY INSPECTED—A SENSATION IN THE RETURNING BOARD—PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The Returning Board met yesterday at 11:30 a. m. Present, for the Republicans—Messrs. Sloughton, Van Allen, Wilson, Kelley, and Parker; for the Democrats—Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, G. B. Smith, Higler, and Julian. Judge Spofford suggested that the order for the production of the East Baton Rouge ballot-boxes was not in the minutes. Gov. Wells said that the entry would be made in the minutes to be adopted on Monday. He also said that he must dispense with the reading of any protests on motion before the board; that all evidence must be in before the close of the coming week, or the board would not be able to get through with its deliberations. Col. Zacharie inquired whether the board had determined to fill the vacancy, as it was more necessary to have a representative on the board toward the close of its deliberations than at any other time. Gov. Wells stated the board had never taken any action on the matter. Col. Zacharie asked if the board had passed upon any of the applications. Gov. Wells said there had been one presented, that relative to Dr. Kenney. Gov. Wells intimated that the Democrats

closed, even to the visiting committees from the North, and the board will proceed to pass judgment in secret session on the returns from about 40 parishes affected by protests of one side or the other, in most cases by those of Republicans. The result of these deliberations will not be known until they are completed and published officially, and the exact evidence on which the board bases its action in determining to count or reject the vote of any precinct cannot be known at all. It is true that a great mass of *ex parte* affidavits will be filed by both parties, and a little oral testimony will be taken. But the volume of the former will be so great and access to it so difficult that no one except counsel can have anything but the most general idea of it in advance, and after the board makes its report and it is seen what precincts are rejected it will require days of labor for any one to sift out the evidence affecting those precincts and to learn what grounds the board had for its decisions. Before that can be done the electors of this State will have been commissioned and will have cast their vote.

It seems inevitable, therefore, that the people of the country, after all the labor of the visiting committees from the North, will be obliged to accept the work of the Returning Board without being able to form an intelligent judgment in regard to the fairness of its decisions until some subsequent investigation is made.

The public proceedings of the board have thus far been conducted in a manner that is calculated to inspire confidence in it. Some of its rules have seemed arbitrary and unwise, but no injustice has yet been done to either party by their enforcement. It would have been manifestly proper, however, to allow the counsel for the candidates on both sides to be present at the opening of returns in order that there might be no ground for suspicion of unfairness; but when they were excluded, they furnished the information in their possession to members of the Northern Committees, and the latter have verified each return as it was opened. The neglect of the board to fill the vacancy in its ranks also looks bad. The presence of a Democrat at their secret meetings might have a restraining influence. At the same time there is some excuse for not appointing a Democrat to this place. Democratic newspapers have accused the members of the board of being corrupt and purchasable.

The public sessions of the Returning Board will probably close on Thursday or Friday next. In the mean time counsel for the candidates on both sides will be required to put in all their evidence tending to show that the election was a free and fair one, or that it was carried by fraud and intimidation. Then the doors will be

TWEED IN CONFINEMENT.

A VISIT FROM THURLOW TWEED.
MR. WEED CALLED ON THE PRISONER OUT OF CITY AND ON ACCOUNT OF FORMER FRIENDSHIP—HIS EFFORTS TO INDUCE TWEED TO RESTORE HIS PLUNDER—TWEED AT ONE TIME WILLING TO DO THIS, BUT DECIDED BY HIS COUNSEL—THE SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION YESTERDAY.

William M. Tweed spent the entire day in his room at Ludlow Street Jail yesterday. He was visited in the morning by Thurlow Weed, and later in the day by Wm. E. Devlin, and his son, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. His appetite was good, and he was feeling very well.

A Tribune reporter called on Thurlow Weed at his residence, No. 12 West Twelfth-st., last evening, and inquired if he was willing to state the object of his visit to Tweed and what passed at the interview. Mr. Weed said:

"I saw by the papers while in Albany that Tweed had returned, and that he was broken in body and mind, sick and dejected, and I resolved while coming down in the cars yesterday that I would go and see him and try and cheer him up. During the days of his prosperity I knew him very well, and for many years had pleasant personal relations with him, notwithstanding we were opposed to each other politically. I visited at the American Club and met him there until the last year of its existence; during that year I ceased to visit it, as it was alleged that the city was robbed to support it. My visit this morning, therefore, was purely on personal grounds, to see a man who was sick and in prison. No man could better afford to go than myself, since while I was a friend to Tweed I never took any of his money. I found him looking much better than I expected, and quite recovered from his voyage. He had lost some flesh, but seemed to me looking healthier and better. I remained with him an hour or more, and he talked with me very freely on many subjects. While I would like to give THE TRIBUNE any information which it is proper to reveal, yet I must consider our conversation as confidential. There was nothing said to that effect, but still I know that it was so understood by Mr. Tweed."

Reporter—Did Mr. Tweed say anything in regard to the effect which Woodward's revelations would have upon his case?

Mr. Weed—No, Sir; Mr. Woodward's name was not mentioned during the interview.

Reporter—Did he give you any account of his wanderings during the last year?

Mr. Weed—Not in detail, but I gathered that he had had a pretty rough experience. His voyage home from Vigo was not the least part of it, as although permitted to come on deck, he was obliged to submit to the escort of one or more officers, and he preferred remaining below.

But I am not at liberty to say more. I will, however, tell you a fact which is not generally known in regard to Mr. Tweed. Shortly after he was sent to Blackwell's Island he was prostrated by an attack of apoplexy, resulting from a cold bath, and hearing that he was sick I visited him in the same spirit in which I went to-day. I found him suffering very much from the treatment which he had experienced, and during that visit we had a conversation in regard to his making restitution to the city. I then saw Gov. Dix and Mayor Havemeyer, and they agreed with me that it would be of more benefit to the city to have the money returned than to keep Tweed in prison, and, authorized by them, I had, subsequently, two long interviews with Tweed in regard to the matter, at both of which the late Henry Smith, at that time Police Commissioner, was present. Both Mr. Tweed and his wife were then extremely anxious to make restitution, even to giving up everything. A good deal of Mr. Tweed's property was in heavy real estate, and some in very bad investments, and it was impossible to determine fully how much could be realized from it until the return of his wife, who was in Europe; but before his return Barney Kelly brought me word that Tweed's counsel had influenced him against taking any such step, and the matter was then finally dropped. I think his counsel were Mr. Field and Mr. Graham, but I am not sure.

Reporter—Was the subject of Mr. Tweed's making restitution mentioned to you?

Mr. Weed—Yes, and it is my opinion, though I know nothing positively, that the property has in a great measure melted away in the shrinkage of real estate and other values and in expenses. I don't if Mr. Tweed could command the sum now that he could at that time. Great interest is manifested in the city in regard to the revelations which Woodward will make and the bearing which they will have upon Tweed's case. Owing to the illness of Mr. Phelps, which precludes any consultation between himself and Mr. Peckham on the subject, no arrangement has been made in regard to which shall have the precedence, the civil or the criminal suits.

INCIDENTS IN THE PRISONER'S LIFE.

HE INTIMATES THAT HE HAS NO DISCLOSES TO MAKE AGAINST GOV. TILDEN—HOW HE STENT SATURDAY—HIS HARBOR ON THE FRANKLIN.

Tweed's physician, Dr. Schimmer, visited his patient at an early hour on Saturday, and found him feeling very better than on the previous day. He had enjoyed a good night's rest. At 11 o'clock he went to the courtyard of the prison and spent some time in walking about the inclosure, being accompanied a portion of the time by his son, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. Foster Dewey and Richard Tweed also passed a portion of the day with him. The Sheriff revoked the order prohibiting communication between the prisoner and the press, and a letter was prepared and sent to Tweed, and the questions which related to him were answered to him personally, but the inquiry in regard to having any exposure to make damaging to Gov. Tilden, was returned with the word "None," written in a bold hand and heavily underscored with a blue pencil.

Tweed's baggage still remains on board the Franklin, awaiting orders from the Navy Department in regard to its disposition. It consists of two bags of moderate dimensions, which yet bear the seals attached to them by the Spanish authorities at Vigo. One of the officers of the Franklin gives the following incidents of Tweed's daily life on that vessel during the voyage from Vigo to New-York: He generally rose at 7 o'clock. The breakfast from 8 to 9 o'clock was taken upon the deck. The food consisted of coffee, bread, and fruit, etc. The hour following was devoted to his Bible and to Mr. Duff's "Words and Mind of Jesus," and both of which he had given him as he started upon his wanderings a year ago, at the same time exacting the promise of daily readings in both. The time from 10 to 12 was usually given to reading military history and the "Rebellion Record," with biographies of military men. For books of this class Tweed seemed to have a liking so strong that he talked of establishing a military and naval library in this city, if allowed the opportunity, which would especially contain everything that could be gathered North and South pertaining to the late rebellion. The hour from 12 to 1 was occupied by his second meal, which was practically a dinner, without soup, though conventionally called a breakfast. Tweed spent a considerable part of the time from 1 o'clock to 5:30 and from 7 to midnight—dinner taking place at 1 o'clock—upon the deck and then sat down on a chair to read, his dress covering the neck and the face stealing on his unwares. When asked as to the cause, she replied that she caught fire from the ship. About two years ago her brother was shot. She was an orphan 15 years of age and a beautiful and accomplished girl.

SAD DEATH AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE CLOTHES OF A YOUNG LADY TAKE FIRE AND SHE DIES OF INJURIES RECEIVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 26.—A profound sorrow prevails in Poughkeepsie society over the terrible death of Miss Sarah D. Van Wagner of New-York, niece of William A. Davies, President of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank. At half past 5 yesterday afternoon Miss Van Wagner proceeded to her room, and had been absent only a short time, when her aunt heard piercing shrieks emanating from the apartment. Hurrying to the spot with a visitor, who was making a call, they found Miss Van Wagner enveloped in a sheet of flame. As quickly as possible they wrapped wooden blankets about her and extinguished the fire. When physicians were summoned and the clothing removed, she was found mortally injured. Her clothing was saturated with kerosene and she was covered with cotton saturated with glycerine and linseed oil. At 3 o'clock this morning her relatives arrived from New-York, when she was still conscious, but was continually asking for something to put her to sleep. She suffered the most intense agony, and lingered until 10 o'clock this morning, when she died.

Statements are conflicting as to the origin of the fire. One is that she was partially undressed and was burning when she fell upon the floor, ignited her clothing. Another is that as soon as the lighted gas she threw the match and the burning match upon the floor and then sat down on a chair to read, her dress covering the neck and the face stealing on her unwares. When asked as to the cause, she replied that she caught fire from the ship. About two years ago her brother was shot. She was an orphan 15 years of age and a beautiful and accomplished girl.

LIGHT ON THE FROST ELECTION CASE.

'ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—In the Metcalf-Frost mandamus case yesterday John F. Halsted, Clerk of Election at Precinct No. 57, testified that he made up the poll-book, and that the original figures were 272 for Frost instead of 292. The witness did not sustain himself very well on cross-examination, it being shown that he had identified the wrong book. Two newspaper reporters testified that on the night following the election, when the figures from Precinct No. 57 were called off, and that they were printed in all the city papers the next morning. Other witnesses will be examined on Monday next.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. HENDRICKS.

Gov. Hendricks remained in this city until Saturday afternoon, and departed at 5 o'clock for his home in Indianapolis. During Saturday he busied himself with his own private affairs and saw few of the Democratic leaders. Gov. Tilden, Abram S. Hewitt, and Parker Godwin called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the forenoon, but Gov. Hendricks was out. Just before his departure Gov. Hendricks went to Gov. Tilden's residence in Gramercy Park to take leave of his associate on the Democratic Presidential ticket. He remained there only a few minutes. Gov. Hendricks gives it as his opinion that at present there seems to be no chance of a disturbance of the public peace. He said that if certain persons should be determined to do anything contrary to the will of the people, then the country would find itself in a perilous situation. He says that he desires sincerely that the people should be calm and moderate; but they must be convinced that justice has been done and that the will

of the nation, expressed at the polls, has been respected. All good citizens of all parties should hope for the exact truth.

THE SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE WORK.
THE ARMY ENGINEERS ABOUT TO REPORT UPON ITS CONDITION—NOT A SUFFICIENT DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BAR.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Capt. Eads, who has a contract with the United States to improve the navigation of the mouth of the Mississippi River by the construction of jetties, applied to the Secretary of War some time ago for the first installment of money which he is to receive in the event of the success of his work. The Secretary, as required by law, appointed a Board of Army Engineers, consisting of Gen. Wright, Barnard and Alexander, to visit the South Pass and report to him upon the work. Capt. Eads has done this. This board, accompanied by Gen. Comstock, who is the United States inspector of the work, went to the jetties something more than a week ago, and after making a very thorough examination returned to this city last Friday. Their report has been completed and they took it to Washington with them last night.

Two members of this board, Gen. Barnard and Alexander, originally favored the jetty system of improving the Mississippi River, the former having made a very able minority report on the subject as chairman of the Board of Engineers, to whom the plans for building the proposed Fort St. Philip canal were submitted. Gen. Wright has never believed Capt. Eads's theory practicable. The exact nature of the report of this board is not publicly known, but it is reported on good authority that while 21 feet of water was found between the jetties, through South Pass, only 16 feet of water covers the bar at the head of the passes. Capt. Eads holds that by his contract he did not agree to make a channel from deep water in the river to deep water in the Gulf, but only through the Pass, and the language of the law directing the contract to be made with him will certainly bear this construction it read literally, though engineer officers say that it is hardly probable that Congress intended to arrange with Capt. Eads to make a channel through the Pass and allow him to leave a bar at its head which will prevent vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water from going into the Pass.

It is also reported that the Board of Engineers did not find Capt. Eads's structure to be permanent in its character. I believe that Capt. Eads does not assert that the jetties he has already built are completed, but he expects to make them permanent before he completes his work. If the Secretary of War does not feel authorized to pay Capt. Eads his first installment after having considered the report made by this board, Capt. Eads will then have a right to call upon the President to appoint a board provided for by law, consisting of one army engineer, one naval engineer, and one civil engineer, to make a further examination and report to him.

The business men of New-Orleans are intensely interested in Capt. Eads's work, and although some of them had very little confidence in his system in advance, they unanimously express the hope that he will succeed.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. PAUL SHIRLEY.

Capt. Paul Shirley, whose death is announced in a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, was born in Kentucky; entered the Ohio army in 1839, and held the rank of lieutenant at the outbreak of the civil war. During that conflict he was stationed in the Pacific, and there captured the privateers J. M. Chapman and Colon. His success in capturing the latter saved the mail steamer from being made prize. In 1870 he received the commission of captain, and has since been engaged on temporary duty.

JAMES L. MILLER.

James L. Miller, a well-known architect and builder, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 115 West Fifty-third-st. For the past two years his health had been failing, but he was not confined to the house until two months ago, when well-marked symptoms of Bright's disease were developed, and from that time his strength failed rapidly. He was 63 years of age, his birthday falling on Saturday last. He was born in Chatham-st., and spent the early part of his life in the Sixth Ward. After serving a thorough apprenticeship, he entered into business for himself as an architect and builder. He afterward moved into the Seventeenth Ward, where he lived until about five years ago. Then he moved further up town, occupying the mansion in which he lived until his death. His business was extensive and he held the position of engineer from 1844 to 1851. He took much interest in the educational system of the city, and in 1862 was elected a School Commissioner. In this position he served three terms until 1867, when he was made Superintendent of Schools. He gave a great deal of his time to visiting the different schools under his care, and showed much solicitude for the welfare of the pupils. He was a member of the Board of the Hoboken Yacht Club and of the Sports Club, a social body of men residing in the Kew-Forest Ward.

SAD DEATH AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE CLOTHES OF A YOUNG LADY TAKE FIRE AND SHE DIES OF INJURIES RECEIVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 26.—A profound sorrow prevails in Poughkeepsie society over the terrible death of Miss Sarah D. Van Wagner of New-York, niece of William A. Davies, President of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank. At half past 5 yesterday afternoon Miss Van Wagner proceeded to her room, and had been absent only a short time, when her aunt heard piercing shrieks emanating from the apartment. Hurrying to the spot with a visitor, who was making a